A PLAN BEING ELABORATED FOR SUB-MISSION TO CONGRESS.

FOR A LARGER WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, July 31 (Special).-For twenty years or more the subject of providing a more commodious residence for the President of the United States, as well as more suitable accommodations for the offices of the Executive, has been discussed, and various plans have been proposed Mrs. Harrison proposed one, which was received with general favor, but no steps were taken to carry it out, although for years the necessity of something has been apparent and generally recognized. The present building facing north, Mrs. Harrison's plans contemplated the construc-tion of two main additions, facing respectively. east and west, and forming, together with the present structure and two connecting semicircular necting wings, a court or park inclosed on three sides and opened to the south. The connecting wings, curving toward the back of the present structure and connecting it with the proposed additions, were to be surmounted on either side by

Colonel Bingham, of the Army, who succeeded Wilson as Superintendent of Public Buildngs and Grounds, has in mind a general plan for the enlargement of the mansion, the details of thich he intends to work out so as to bring the matter to the attention of Congress at the coming His plan is in a measure an adaptation of one feature of Mrs. Harrison's plans, yet differs from these plans sufficiently to have a claim to originality, and it could be carried out at a cost. inside of \$300,000. His idea is to provide for all the additional room that will be needed for years to come without destroying or detracting from the architectural appearance of the mansion ring from each side of the building on the segment of a circle curving toward the back of the somewhat similar to the wings by which Mrs. Harrison proposed to connect the two main dditions in her plan to the present structure. One of these would extend on a curved line out from the

additions in her plan to the present structure. One of these would extend on a curved line out from the East Room and one would occupy a part of the space now occupied by the conservatory.

Each wing would end in a portice facing south, and if, in the distant future, still more room were needed, two large additions, such as Mrs. Harrison proposed, facing each and west, could be built as extensions from the southern terminations of these wings. The plan, however, contemplates making the building complete without these possible extensions. A sketch of the front elevation, with the addition of these wings, will show no material change in the general architectural appearance of the mansion. The historic old structure would be preserved in its individuality, and no shock be given to the sentiment which surrounds it nor to architectural propriety. Ionic columns, similar to those which support the main portico, would be used in the construction of the wings, and the lintels and entablatures would be the same. The southern portices of the wings would be supported by a colonnade. This proposed extension would provide five or six additional bedrooms and a state dining-room, probably circular, about sixty feet in diameter in the west wings, and in the east wing ample office rooms connecting with the rooms now occupied for offices besides a broad corridor and great reception-room, similar to the dining-room, in the other wing, as an extension to the East Room, which is altogether too small for the accommodation of the immense throug at the President's receptions.

The need of an extension of the building is unt-

modation of the immense throng at the President's receptions.

The need of an extension of the building is universally acknowledged, and the fact that it can be done satisfactorily at so small a cost encourages the hope that Congress will provide the money. At present there are only two bathrooms in the mansion, not half enough room for the office work and far short of sufficient sleeping accommodations. The five additional bedrooms, with bathrooms, would amply provide for the domestic establishment. The additional room downstairs would relieve the strain at the public recentions, hesides providing a suitable state dining hall. An elevator in each of the wings would add greatly to the convenience and comfort of both the residential and office portions of the building.

SITES FOR BELT SUGAR FACTORIES.

SOME ADVICE GIVEN BY CONSUL MUTH, OF MAGDERURG.

Washington, July 31.-Coasul Muth, of Magdeburg. Germany, has sent a report to the State Department concerning state for beet sugar factories, The report is considered especially interesting at this time on account of the prospects of increased beet sugar production in this country. The Con-sul says: "Factories should be erected only in allties where it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that sugar beets can be grown successfully. Experience has shown that the sugar beet grows in almost any soil, provided the proper fertilizer is applied. A rich, deep soil, with a porous, well-drained subsoil, should be selected. It is not necessary to plant large areas; small patches here and there will answer for experimental purposes, and in this way a large district can be covered without an accumulation of beets. The factory must be easily accessible to the farmers, and should, therefore, he situated in the heart of the district from which it draws its beets. All the material needed in the manufacture should either be close at hand or easily procurable. Besides beets the principal materials needed to run a sugar factory are water, fuel and limestone; water to wash the beets and limestone for the purification of the beet juices. In Germany beet sugar factories principally manufacture raw sugar to be sold to the refineries. From the nature of the sugar industry in the United States the beet sugar factories probably will find it more advantageous to manufacture granulated sugar and sell it for direct consumption." and there will answer for experimental purposes

THE GERM OF YELLOW FEVER.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY DR. SARANELLI.

Washington, July 31.-Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has had translated the account written by Dr. Saranelli, of Montevideo, of his discovery of what he asserts to be the yellow fever germ, and which he calls the icteroid bacillus. He says the bacillus was discovered in the second case examined. The doctor discovered in the second case examined. The doctor dwells on the difficulty of making sure of results because of the numerous microbes found in yellow fever patients. The particular germ which he holds to be responsible for yellow fever. Dr. Saranelit says, is found in the blood or tissues, and not in the gastro-intestinal cavity. He notes the fact, however, that in yellow fever, as in typhoid, the digestive tract is the seat of abundant bacillit coli, but he does not associate those with the real yellow fever microbes. He concludes, therefore, that the virus of yellow fever does not reside in the intestinal tube, "and that its toxin, instead of being absorbed by the intestinal walls, is elaborated in the interior of the organs and in the blood."

MORE GUARDS FOR YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Washington, July 31.-Adjutant-General Breck received a telegram from Colonel Young, of the 3d Cavairy, in command of the troops in Yellowstone Park, this morning, saying that there has been an unprecedented number of visitors to the Park this unprecedented number of visitors to the Park this year, and suggesting that a compeny of infantry be added to the military force assigned to the duty of guarding the reservation and preserving its natural beauty. There are now two troops of cavalry at Fort Yellowstone, and C Jonel Young considers the number insufficient properly to patrol the vast extent of territory included within the limits of the reservation. Acting Secretary Metklejohn, who is temporarily in charge of the business of the War Department, probably will submit Colonel Young's suggestion to Secretary Alger, at Lake Champlain, for his action.

ENGINEERING WORKS ON THE LAKES.

Washington, July 31.-General Wilson, chief of engineers, was at the War Department this morning after a tour of inspection of the Government engiafter a tour of inspection of the Government engineering works on and near the Great Lakes. He was gone two weeks, and travelled about 2,000 miles. He visited Chicago, St. Paul. Duluth and Detroit, and made a personal inspection of the condition of the Chicago Canal, the Hennepin Canal, the St. Mary's Canal, the Soo Canal and the entire system of transportation between the lakes, together with all the river and harbor works along the line. He was greatly impressed with the importance of the works, and the magnitude of the commerce depending upon them.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE CHANGES.

Washington, July 31.-Alexander Grant, chief clerk of the Railway Matl Service, was to-day appointed assistant general superintendent of that system, succeeding Lilburn T. Myers, of Virginia, resigned to accept transfer as chief of the division of inspection of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's office. A. S. Roberts, of Texas, chief of the inspection division, and John A. Chapman, now in the Interstate Commerce Commission, have been appointed assistant superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, on special assignments to inspect the star-route service.

HOW THE MAINE CAME INTO COLLISION.

Washington, July 31 .- Admiral Sicard, commandant of the New-York Navy Yard, has transmitted to the Navy Department a report made by Captain to the Navy Department a report made by Capain Sigsbee of the Maine on the recent collision of that vessel in East River. The report is practically the same as the newspaper accounts of the affair, showing that the collision resulted from the preceding collision of the excursion steamer and the coal tow, which drove all of the other craft quickly across the river out of the w.y. but directly in the path of the Maine, which was thus obliged to path of the doctors between running down a heavily londed excursion boat or turning into the docks, as she did.

CHINESE RIVERS OPENED TO TRADE. Washingon, July 31.-Minister Denty, at Peking. has informed the Department of State that the West River and the Wuchenfu were officially opened to foreign trade and navigation on July 2 THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS LOST.

A TREASURY ESTIMATE OF WHAT AN-TICIPATORY IMPORTATIONS COST

THE GOVERNMENT. Washington, July 31.-The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department has prepared a state- NO COMPROMISE WITH SIN BY THE LORD OR ment showing the estimated loss of revenue to the Government on account of increased imports in anticipation of the increased duties imposed by Tariff act. The aggregate net loss is estimated at \$32,666,427. The following table shows the increased receipts from the articles named in the four months ended June 30 last, as compared

the same months last year: Animals 20.740 Salt Silk manufactures 203.820 Sco. 2178 Sugar, under 16 35.873 degrees 2,650 Gt4 15,620 Tobacco wrappers 722.137 91.327 Boards, planks. 307.788 20.205 Weel, first grade, 14,148.786 43.850 Weel 2,737.745. Eng for grain.... 7,189 Total, cents omitted\$32,497,041

470 502 250 800 455,780 Grand total....\$36,296 030 The statistician is of opinion that about 10 per cent of this increase is properly due to improvement in general business conditions, leaving the estimated net loss to the Government \$2,09,427.

NEW AND OLD LAWS COMPARED. AVERAGE RATES UNDER THE DINGLEY BILL 54.66 PER CENT, AGAINST 40.10 UNDER

THE WILSON BILL Washington, July 31.—The comparison of the present Tariff law with the Wilson act authorized by Congress has been completed. It was made by Charles H. Evans, who has been engaged in some capacity in the preparation of all the tariff bills with which Congress has dealt with since 1872. The comparison is made in rates expressed in ad va-i lorem terms between the present law and the Wilson law. The statement places the average duty lorem, as against an average of 40.10 under the Wilson law, the averages being figured on the basis of values in 18%.

The schedules show the following increases in

son law, the averages being lighted on the basis of values in 1896.

The schedules show the following increases in percentages: Chemicals, from 28,53 to 30,67; wools and woollens, 47.62 to 86,54; silks, 46,96 to 53,41; eatherware and glassware, 25 to 52.45; metals, 38,11 to 49,24; sugar, 40,91 to 74,16; tobacco, 109,05 to 121,39; agricultural products, 22,44 to 38,42; sprits, etc., 61,54 to 68,83; cotton manufactures, 42,75 to 52,33. Some of the increases expected in revenues are as follows: Chemicals, from \$6,513,29 to \$8,423,684; earthenware and glassware, from \$8,00,839 to \$12,300,148; metals, from \$13,95,416 to \$1,487,482, woods, from \$60,749 to \$2,435,536; sugar, from \$29,819,703 to \$34,207,642; agricultural products, from \$1,77,614 to \$14,537,69). These estimates are based on the supposition that the value and volume of imports will remain the same.

HORSES FOR EUROPEAN ARMIES.

A SUBJECT WHICH SECRETARY WILSON WILL INVESTIGATE IN HIS VACATION.

Washington, July 31.-Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture will spend his vacation, which he will take in August, in travelling through Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, the Dakotas and Montana, with the object of studying the resources of these States for rearing horses suitable for the European armies. The Secretary has written to United States Ministers, and has requested some Americans travelling abroad to give him information regarding the exact qualifications demanded for the army horses of Europe, and when this inrmation is received a farmer's bulletin will be

Secretary Wilson will also look over the States in which he will spend his vacation with a view to seeing what can be done for the development of the beet industry.

FIREPROOF WOOD IN WARSHIPS.

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF ITS MERITS IN PROGRESS.

Washington, July 31.-The Navy Department, through a special board, has been making a thorough investigation of the merits of the system of fireproofing wood used in warships. This system was adopted by the Department several years ago, when attention had been called to the danger of fire from wood in warships, as illustrated by the battle of the Yaloo. The Navy Department was the ploneer in adopting this system of fireproofing, and its action was followed by the great naval Powers of Furgra

its action was followed by the great haval Powers of Europe.
Some criticism has been passed, however, upon the treated wood, it being alleged that it is always damp and that paint will not adhere to it. The Board has found that there is no trouble about the painting, provided it has been properly done, and that there is no valid objection to the use of the fireproof woodwork in the interior of the ship. As to the allegation that the decks are kept damp by the fireproof material, the Board determined to await the results of some practical tests now under way at the Mare Island Navy Yard, although after inspecting the Helena, at the Washington Navy Yard, it appeared that there was little weight in the objection.

BIDS FOR DREDGING OPENED.

Washington, July 31.-Bids were opened at the Washington, July 31.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for dredging at the New-York and Norfolk Navy yards. The lowest bidders were: At Norfolk Chester T. Caler, of Norfolk at \$23.75; at New-York, the Morris & Cumings Dredging Company, of New-York at 23½ cents a cubic yard. The Youngstown Bridge Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, was the lowest bidder at \$3.294 for furnishing roof trusses for one of the buildings in the New-York Navy Yard.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS. Washington, July 21.-One hundred and one

fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day. The changes include: New-Jersey-Alloway, R. W. Batten, vice J. W. Dunham; Monroeville, Randolph McFarland, vice H. B. Dawson-both removals.
New-York-Cherry Creek, R. C. Bullock, vice W. T.
Reade, removed: Elmer, Adam Kandle, vice Isaac
Johnson, removed: Galeville, H. W. Cole, vice Edward Moore, resigned: Kendall, C. E. Spring, vice
F. D. Meulford, removed; Marion, Thomas Geer,
vice J. F. Richmond, removed; Sodus Point, J. C.
Emery, vice M. M. Ferreil, removed.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS FROM HAMBURG. Washington, July 31 .- Consul Robertson, at Hamburg. Germany, writing to the State Department under date of July 6, says that the declared exports to the United States for the fiscal year just ports to the United States for the fiscal year just completed, show an increase over the preceding year of \$1,173,714, the total exports amounting to \$16,143,764, the total exports amounting to \$16,143,765, the largest since the existence of the consulate. This considerable expense, the Consul says, is due to the enormous shipments of sugar, the argregate value of which was \$10,227,529, as against \$3,004,325 for the year ended June 30, 1856. The increase in the exports of coffee over those of the preceding fiscal year was \$20,000; in rags the increase was \$222,000, in raw tobacco \$328,000 and in Portland cement, \$753,000.

RECORD IN DURRANT'S CASE FILED.

Washington, July 31.—The record in the case of Theodore Durrant, the San Francisco medical student whose a leged trial for murder formed the sensation of the time, was fied in the clerk's office of the United States Supreme Court to-day. The case was docdeted as No. 439 for the coming term.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Washington, July 31.—The appointment of Pay Clerk J. Brooks has been revoked. Levin J. Wallace has been appointed an acting gunner. Ensign L. Sawyer, detached from the Alert, and ordered L. Sawyer, detached from the Afert, and ordered home on leave. Lieutenant H. George, from the Independence to the Adams Lieutenant C. S. Stanworth, from the Adams to the Independence. Assistant Engineer J. F. Marshall, from the New-York Navy Yard to the Olympia. Ensign R. C. Bulmer, from the Bennington to the Independence. David Lyons has been appointed an acting gunner and Hugh I. Duffy an acting boutswain.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., July 31 (Special).-The total sales in the print cloth market during the week lars. All the goods sold, except the single thou-sand places that fixed the market for spots, at 2% cents, were contracts. The goods were largely sold cents, were contracts. The goods were largely sold for delivery in August and September. The production was 210,000 pieces. The market is firm, at 224, cents for spots and contracts. There is a fair demand for both odds and regulars for delivery in August and September, but the manufacturers are slow sellers. The curtailment of production next slow sellers. The curtailment of production next week, will amount to nearly 100,000 pieces, and the manufacturers consider that this curtailment, which is certain to be continued for a second week and may possibly cover a longer period, is likely to admay possibly cover a longer period, is likely to admay possibly cover a longer period, is likely to admay possibly cover a longer period, is likely to admay possibly cover a longer period, is likely to admay possibly cover a longer period, is likely to admay possibly cover a longer period, is likely to admay possibly cover a longer period, is likely to admay possibly cover a longer period. The disappearance of all these symptoms, though the system can never acquire perfect vigor, licatify synonym, antil that the production be actively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, a suspension of which is death's synonym, antil that the production be actively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, a suspension of which is death's synonym, antil that the production be actively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, a suspension of which is death's synonym, antil that the production be actively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, a suspension of which is instance, digestion, a suspension of which is death's synonym, antil that the production be actively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, a suspension of which is leath's synonym, antil that the production beautively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, beautively resume

LESSONS IN ENOCH'S LIFE.

MR. MORGAN DRAWS PRACTICAL ONES AT NORTHFIELD.

BY THOSE WHO WALK WITH HIM-MR.

MOODY PRAISES THE NEWSPAPERS. East Northfield, Mass., July 31 (Special).-Another beautiful day for the Bible Conference delegates, another series of earnest, practical addresses and another promise of a full day to-morrow. Moody said that he hoped no one would get up early in order to attend the first service Sunday morning. "But some of us," he added, "are up early, and we like to come here to pray. If you want to join us at 6 o'clock we shall be glad to have you spend an hour with us. But I would rather you would come fresh to the regular services than to get up too early." Since it is known that there will be a large sunrise prayer-meeting

Mr. Moody took occasion this morning to commend the press reports of the conference, and urged the people to buy The Tribune to-day and send it to friends and to the editors of their local papers, tha the remarkable address of Mr. Morgan, printed fully in that paper, might be scattered throughout the

You have a chance to do good in this way," added. "The newspapers are our friends. I am weary of those people who are forever grumbling about the newspapers instead of using them would rather get a tract into the newspapers than have a million copies of the story printed for me. For after you have got it printed in tract form, you can't get it where you want it. The newspaper enter places and are read where no tract can

The singing is still under Mr. Sankey's direction This morning he was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Limpincott, of Lakewood, N. J. in a duet, "How Dear to My Heart," written by Fanny J. Crosby, music being an adaptation by Mr. Sankey of the tune, "How Dear to My Heart Are the Scenes of My Childhood." Mr. Sankey was greatly please with this "find," and the Methodist clergyman will The hymn is No. 61 in the new book, "Sacred Songs, No. 1."

ONE OF GOD'S PECULIAR PEOPLE.

The sermon this morning was delivered by th Rev. Mr. Morgan, of London, who went to Boston this afternoon to preach two or three times to-morrow in Tremont Temple. The sermon was in s stance as follows:

row in Tremont Temple. The sermon was in substance as follows:

I want to return this morning to the principal theme of yesterday, "Personal Relationship with God." In doing so, we will consider one of God's peculiar people, Enoch, whose biography is briefly told in Genesis v. 21-24: "And Enoch lived sixty and flive years and begot Methuseleh, and Enoch walked with God after he begot Methuseleh three hundred years, and begot sons and daughiers; and all the days of Enoch were three hundred sixty and flive years; and Enoch walked with God; and he was not; for God took him."

This chapter is one which we are often in danger of skipping, but it is not wise to do so. In my mind there is a distinct connection between the third chapter and the fifth chapter. In Chapter lii, 4, we read: "And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die." In Chapter shis monotonous tone, "And he died." Here we have his tory giving the lie in its solemn march to the devil's hie: "Ye shall not surely die." History is here vindicating God; it always does. In the midst of the monotony there is a break. Of one man it could not be said, "And he died." History is here vindicating God; it always does. In the bell does not toil. The sacred penman uses another term: "He was not, for God took Him."

Enoch lived sixty-five years, an ordinary life, not devoid of interest, not devoid of prayer, but of no special importance so far as we know—an ordinary. commonplace life. But after the birth of Methusalah he lived three hundred years, and his life was of such a character that it is said of him during this long period that "He walked with God." A change passed over the manner of his life. How it came about we are not told. That does not matter. It never does. His life from this time on was something beyond the ordinary life. His life was absorbed in God, while maintaining its own individuality.

MOVING IN THE DIVINE DIRECTION Enoch was God's peculiar man among the fifteen story of that life and its con summation are told in suggestive phrases. these I would ask your attention: (1) The description of life, and (2) an account of its consummation tion of life, and (2) an account of its consummation.

First—The life described: "He walked with God." We shall take four simple points, which such words seem to suggest: (1) He moved in the divine direction. I assume that we are all Christians, and that we all want to walk with God. Human words are always poor channels of divine communication. How can God be said to move? There is no finality in this life. Everything is in a state of transition, We believe that—

"Through the ages one unending purpose runs."

In every age God has been at work. Through every dispensation He has been working. I heard a preacher in our land say once, borrowing the figure from your own Western country. I imagine that "the devil is a squatter." I did not know at first what he meant, but he explained that God owns every foot of land in all the world, and that the devil simply has temporary possession of a part of it. God is the rightful owner, and some day He will have His own. Jesus said: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work. There is a centification, and the devilence of the continuity, as you see, running through all the centuries since Creation's dawn.

How is God working? Along what line is the divine movement? Look from the moment of man's fall. God has been engaged in uncompromising, unceasing unabated hostility to sin, nationally, socially and individually. He has been stern in His denunciation of sin, and has been faithful to His own nature in punishing sin. He is forever the eternal foe of sin. We are not to believe the magazine talk about sit depending upon the color of the hair, or sin being an infirmity of human nature. God never signed a truce with sin. Love is angry with sin, Love punishes sin. That is a necessity of love.

My brother, if God were to excuse your sin, it would be to admit a principle that would enuse. Through the ages one unending purpose runs.

with sin. Love punishes sin. That is a hecosory of love.

My brother, if God were to excuse your sin, it would be to admit a principle that would cause chaos in the very heights of Heaven. Now, Enoch enught the divine vision. To speak reverently, he went into partnership with God. He walked with God, in his day, and among his own people he moved in that way as the sworn foe of sin. He had come into sympathy with God.

IN AGREEMENT WITH GOD.

Second-Not only did Enoch walk with God, but on the pathway he was in agreement with God. "How can two walk together except they be agreed?" (Amos ill, 3.) There was no conflict between Enoch and God. He was clay in the hand of the (Amos iii, 3.) There was no conflict between Enoch and God. He was clay in the hand of the potter. How many of us who perceive the great clivine movement, yet by some small controversy, as we deem it, shut ourselves out from communion. There is a difference between Christians and God. Men who pray for rightcousness to prevail, and for the saloon and other forms of ceil to be abolished, have a controversy with God over some small sin which they will not give up, some friendship which they will not sever, some form of business which is inconsistent with their Christian profession—something of this character keeps up a perpetual controversy between them and God. They pray for the coming of God's Kingdom, and in the large sense they want it, but in their own hearts all the while there is a controversy with their iord. It is not what a man does outwardly, it is what he is, that is of supreme importance. "As: man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

This controversy means this: I start to walk with Jod, and He says to me: "I want you to do a certain thing," and I do not do what is commanded, and the controversy has begun. Last year you came to this conference and God said to you." There is something in your life that is wrong. I want you to give it up." Did you do it? No, you did not. You intended to do so, but it did not seem harmful, and you refused to obey God. Your disobedience robbed you of leace for a time, but the pain o' disobedience ceased after awhile, and during all the year the controversy has gone on. Now 'clad says again, "Will you give it up?" God never gives up the position which He takes, and back on your path and obey.

MUTUAL TRUST NEEDED.

MUTUAL TRUST NEEDED.

Third-There was mutual trust between Enoch | D. Nic you cannot walk with Him. You go to a friend and ask him to do a certain thing for you. You

and ask him to do a certain thing for you. You blace the whole matter in his hands, and you promise to trust him intelletily, but your friend soon finds that you are constantly interfering with his plans, and that you do not trust him after all. Do you trust God sufficiently to let Him take charge of your Hie absolutely?

I remember that I decided some years ago how and where I would serve God. I had beautiful plans, but when the mement came the door was shut and the lamp went out. I speak as a witness now, and not as an advocate. The best, the sweetest, day in my life was when God shut the door. From that moment to this I recall the day, May 17, 1888 I can say truthfully that I have not afteranced a day's work. Can you trust God with your children, your home, everything? God is often most at work where most invisible. God

Milestones on the Road to Health.

The recovery of digestion, and the resumption of activity by the liver, bowels and hidneys, are milestones which mark our progress on the road to health. They which mark our profess on the road to health. They speedily become perceptible when Hostetter's Stomach Ritters is used by the invalid. Nothing so surely and expeditiously consumes the distance to the derived goal. As no hoddly function can suffer interruption without impairing the general health of the system, so the system can and a hundred other symptoms supervene, which indicate unmistakably the Laneful general influence of dyspepsia.

The disappearance of all these symptoms, through the use of the litters, shows with what thoroughness it removes their causs.

Gross

I. E. Larecque

C. D. Barnes

W. H. Hobertson

Odd

W. H. Hollins, jr.

Supervene

W. H. Curtis

Odd

W. H. Coles

103

has not given up New-York or Boston or Chicago. He loves those cities more than any Christian in them can possibly love them.

Besides Enoch's trusting God, God trusted
Enoch. "He made known his ways unto Moses";
"the secret of the Lord is with them that fear
him"; "shall I hide this from Abraham?" There
must be mutual trust. Can God trust you? The
best thing for you and me is to be such men and
women that God can trust us. If you believe in
God, He will believe in you. What a glorious three
hundred years they were for Enoch!

KEEPING IN STEP WITH GOD.

When a man walks with God, which is a different figure from following Him, there must not only be agreement and mutual trust, but there must be a was in step with God; one step at a time, and never

was in step with God; one step at a time, and never a step shead of Him and never one behind. There was no running before and no lagging behind as in the case of Peter.

You recall how Peter drew his rusty swerd from its scabbard in the garden and smote off the ear of the high priest's servant. If God had bidden him draw the sword he would have cut off his head, not his ear. Peter tried to make up for lack of sympathy by extra service. The result was that the blundering blow detained the Master while he performed a piece of surgery upon one of his enemies. Now, Peter followed afar off, and warmed himself at the fire built by the enemies of his Master. What is the characteristic of the day-running ahead or falling behind? I ask but do not answer the question. Is there an attempt now to make up for lack of sympathy by extra service?

A young woman came to tell me that her spiritual life was at a low ebb, and she wanted to know if I would advise her to teach a Sunday-school class in order to receive more spiritual life. "By no means," I said, "Do not touch work of any kind until you are right with God." How much time is taken in the lives of many Christian workers healing sores made by blundering hands! Enoch kept step with God.

NO DEATH FOR THE CHRISTIAN.

NO DEATH FOR THE CHRISTIAN.

Second-At last the consummation-"He was not for God took him." There was no death. God took him. He simply drew him a little closer. Even if you

In the case of Enoch there was perfect harm

since. In the case of Enoch there was perfect harmony between the three hundred years and the end. He was not, for God took him. three hundred years before; He took him a little nearer, that was Paul, who said: "I am crueifled with Christ." I wou say, "that was all very well for Enoch, but I cannot live such a life." It is easier for you than for Enoch, for you have the Spirit's power.

One of the last messages from my church before leaving home helped me very much. I had been breaching several sermons on prayer, and one evening I preached on hypocrisy. A few days after that I received a letter from one of my members, the manager of a large establishment. He said that after hearing that Sunday evening sermon he life of a hypocrite." He sat down and wrote a letter to his employers to this effect:

"Gentlemen: I am conducting your business under twour direction on lines that are injuring my spiritual life, and I hereby resign my position." All day Monday, he said, the devil aunited him with the folly that he had committed, throwing up his place, with no prospects for his wife and children. Tuesday was also dark and Wednesday, but he said: "I would rather starve than he false to my God." On Thursday morning a letter came from his employers saying that his resignation had been carefully constituted; that his resignation had been carefully constituted; that his resignation had been carefully constituted; that it would be consistent with his spiritual convictions.

THE GAME ENDS IN A TIE.

RESULTS OF THE GOLF CONTEST AT SHINNECOCK-TO BE PLAYED OFF ON TUESDAY.

What with an open handicap of almost a hur dred contestants and a members' tournament for special challenge and handicap cups, the Shinneock Hills fairly teemed with golfers yesterday. There was no such attraction as the championship contest of the previous day, but for all that the play possessed strong interest to the spectators, plazzas in time for afternoon tea. Though the was but natural that the participants in the tournaand fatiguing play. In fact, most of them gave technical phrase. But there was nothing lacking n their enthusiasm, however much there may hav-been wanting in their form. The tournament wa The tournament was played over a course of thirty-six holes, eighteen of which were completed in the morning and the

So many competitors taking part made necessary ome delay in the departure from the first tee, but the schedule had been skilfully managed, and warm praise is due the committee, which consisted of ex-Barney and H. G. Trevor, for the capital way in which the entire tourney has been managed. G. Stewari, of Harbor Hill; James A. Tyng, the winner of the Parrish Cup, and S. D. Bowers, of brilliancy of the foreigners' play. Cooperstown, were the back markers vesterday and the handleaps ran all the way from the scratch ine to an advantage of a stroke a hole, which was he largest lead given.

Foxhall P. Keene, who had been the central figure of the week, disappointed many by not taking part. He and his valet departed about noon. The latter had complacently confided to every one in the tournament that he is going to become a crackalack at the game.

As seems to be the rule in handicaps lately, no definite finish was possible yesterday, as first place resulted in a the between four men, three of whom were comparatively unknown players, who jumped into the lead through their generous handleaps. The the occurred between W. H. Colos, L. E. Larocque, C. W. Barnes and C. D. Barnes, all members of the local club. This fact makes the playoff a simple matter, and the deciding matches have been set down for Tuesday, at 2:30 o'clock. The trustees plate offered for the best gross score was won by Stewart, the visiting English amateur, who covered the morning round in \$5 and the afternoon one in \$1. Neither score is worthy of particular note, as the course can be negotiated in much lower flaures. Tyng also showed a big failing-off from his previous form, taking no less than 18 to get around. Travis, who won the sonolation on Friday, equalled Tyng's record, though he did not play his best golf to do it. Park the Richmond County player, was another who allowed the difficulties of the course to master him, his card being just short of 2% for the thirty-six holes. At the end of the morning play, Arthur Claffin was ahead with the capital score of \$6 for his gross record. It was his wretched showing on the last eighteen holes that lost him an excellent chance of making a strong finish. As it was, he came in minth.

In the club members' contests, which were arranged to take place simultaneously with the other matches, L. E. Larocque scored a win both on the Chailenge and the Handleap cups. H. B. Hollins, ir, was second in the former of these two contests, while in the latter R. H. Robertson and C. D. Barnes tied for second place. The scores of both open handleaps and the club tournaments follow: definite finish was possible yesterday, as first place resulted in a tie between four men, three of whom

OPEN HANDICAP.

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Lee, Shinnessek
Putnam Dyker Meadow
Bowers Olsego,
Coe, Shinnessek
Merritt, Dyker Meadow
Lord, Shinnessek
C. Tappan, Queens Ckanty,
Hort Stinnessek
Hort Stinnessek 20 24 30 4 50 21 Pratt. Queens County Draper, Queens County.

Twenty-seven cards were re-eligible for the club tournament, marized as follows: returned by those nt. They are sum-

LARNED WINS AT LONG WCOD. HAS BEEN ORDERED OFF

HE DEFEATS WRENN, THE NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPION, IN FIVE SETS.

THE TWO ENGLISH PLAYERS MAHONY AND NIS-

Boston, July 31.-The Longwood Tennis Tournament was rounded out this afternoon with two which resulted in a defeat of the champion, R. D.

Wrenn, by William A. Larned in five exciting sets

while at the same time Mahony and Nisbet, the

two British players, won the Eastern champtor Whitman in an equally brilliant five-set matel victory of Larned was the surprise of the ournament, for, barring an exhibition match, th s the first time he has ever defeated Wrenn. At the same time the victory of the Englishmer means that they will meet the Western champions t Newport next month for the championship of the United States, with a good show of winning The score on the Larned-Wrenn match was as folows: 6-2, 9-7, 2-6, 4-6, 6-2, and in the Mahon; nd Nisbet-Wrenn and Whitman contest: 9-7, 9-7,

The two matches drew the largest crowd of the week, and from the time the Larned-Wrenn match started, at 2:30 o'clock, until Mahony and Nisbet walked off the field the Eastern champions in doubles just before dark, the excitement was in-

2-6, 4-6, 6-3,

what he has tried so many times to do and failed to by playing a long, exhaustive five-set match, and keeping up his courage and brilliant play until the Larned, as he has in all his other matches, proved himself Wrenn's superior in all points of the game. His net play was dashing, his drives from the back of the court clean and sure, while he handled Wrenn's high lobs as he has never done before The match was started in a light rain, but the n soon came out. Larned started out well by were also ...s, but the fourth went to Wrenn. - After hat the champion took only one more Larned winning the set by fine playing. Summary

As usual, every one looked for a grand rally in the second set, and they were not disappointed. Larned finally won in a long deuce game. Sum-mary of second set: Total. Gam

Larned 6 4 4 4 4 1 4 2 2 5 1 4 6 3 4 8 - 62

Wrenn 8 6 1 2 1 4 2 4 4 3 4 2 4 5 1 6 - 57

The fourth set was also Wrenn's, although Larned played finely throughout. Summary of ourth set:

It seemed almost a foregone conclusion that Wrenn would win the match, but Larned surprised every one by his fine playing and won the fifth set and match with ease. Summary of fifth set:

Standing of points: Larned earned on: 175 The finals in the Eastern championship in doubles

attention of the spectators until nearly 7. G. L. Wrenn and M. D. Whitman, the former a brother of the champion, were matched against Mahony and Nisbet, and the young Americans

were started shortly before 4 o'clock, and held the

brilliancy of the foreigners' play.

The first two matches were long and brilliant, but withal exhausting, and the older players seemed to feel the effects of the game more, and allowed the third and fourth sets to go to the Americans. In the fifth, however, the foreigners railled and won the match. Throughout Nesbit was the better of the British pair, his service being terrific, while Whitman was far ahead of young Wrenn. The total score was: 9-7, 9-1, 2-6, 4-6, 6-3.

In the match Mahony and Nisbet scored 294 points to their opponents' 177.

LOUGHEAD WINS AT BOSTON.

THE CANADIAN CHAMPION THE VICTOR IN A MATCH RACE WITH MERTENS.

Boston, July 31 (Special).-There was a large atand some capital sport at the Charles River track this afternoon. The time made throughout was remarkable. The match race between Fred Loughead, the Canadian champion, and A. C. Mertens, was a feature. The Canadian won in two straight heats, in 2:043-5 and 1:562-5. The sum-

One-mile match race for purse of \$500 between "Pred" Loughhead, of Canada, and A. C. Mertens—Won by the former in two heats. Times—2:04% and 1:56%. One-mile amateur, 2:20 class—Final heat won by F. S. McKay, Boston, Time 2:25.
One-mile, open, professional—Won by E. A. McDuffee, Cambridge: "Nat" Butler, second, Frank Butler, third. Time 2:11%, Times of trials—2:12% by "Nat" Butler; 2:10% by McDuffee, One-mile tandem (handless, professional)—Won by T.

Time—2.11%. Times of trials—2.12% by "Nat Butler; 2.10% by McDuffee.
One-mile tandem (handicap, professional)—Won by T. A. Barnaby, Ravere, and W. I. Huffstetter, Florida. Time—2.02%.
One-mile tandem (handicap, amsteur)—Won by F. S. McKay and H. C. Sanderson, Boston, Time—1.57%. Time of trial—1.57%, by Vogue and Nisson.
One mile multicycle race, best two in three, purse \$250, two heats run, finish in each the same—Won by the extist (McDuffee, Caldwell, Sullivar, Mayo, Barnaby and Saunders), econd, triplet (Michaels, Stone and Bain-bridge); third, tandem (Nat and Frank Butler); fourth, quintuplet (Milshan, Walsh, Hagerty, Reynolds and Bowden; fifth, quadruplet (Waller, Leonert, Pierce and Sherer; Times—1.88, 145%;
In second heat time of triplet, 1:46; tandem, 1:40%; quintuplet, 1:47; quadruplet, 1:50%.

THE WAGNER COMPANY'S EARNINGS. Albany, July 31.-The surplus of the Wagner Palace Car Company for the year ending June 30 was \$1.424.333. The annual report of the company, was \$1,42,535. The annual report of the company, which was filed with the State Railroad Commission to-day, shows that the gross earnings were \$2,493,281 and the expenses \$2,011,048. This report includes the operations of the company in twenty States and the Dominion of Canada.

WAGES OF SUGAR-MAKERS RAISED. New-Orleans, July 31.-Lean Godehau, the owner

of seven sugar plantations in Louisiana and the largest producer in the United States, has telegraphed to the manager of his places to advance the wages of all field labor 16% per cent, the adthe wages of an action and perfect the wages to begin August I. In sugar circles the opinion is general that this advance will be conceded by all the planters to labor employed in sugar culture or manufacture. The skilled laborers employed in the sugar houses or refineries are paid according to the price the sugar commands, and will get an increase in wages of from 20 to 30 per cent, as compared with last year.

NOT TO BE AN ENOCH ARDEN.

From The Atchison Globe.

An Atchison woman will consent to let her hus-band go to Alaska if he will draw up a paper to the effect that, if he hasn't returned in three years, it means that he will never return, and that she is at liberty to marry again. She deesn't want any of the Enoch Arden business in hers.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The famous Clyde pleasure steamer Iona was leaving Rothesay pier when one of the sailors, pulling the casting rope on board, by accident struck a woman's lap dog, which yelled and caused its owner to exclaim. "You stupid fellow!" to which the sailor, a new hand, and somewhat rough-tongued, retorted rudely by desiring her to go to "a certain place." retorted rudely by desiring her to go to ten tain place."

The woman, much offended, complained to the captain, with the result that Donald was sent for and informed that he must apologize. The man accordingly returned to the scene of his rudeness and addressed the offended dame. "Was you the lady," he inquired, "that I told to go to h-1?" "I was," she replied. "Well," returned Donald, with conciliatory mildness, "you needn't go there now."

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

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that lies between the artistic pages of M. C. Balfour's book." THE ALBANY ARGUS SAYS:are some very delicate shadings and expression

Sand,' and it may rain or snow or blow and all

will be forgotten in his interest in the matter

and considerate use of words and sentences. Moreover, it attracts attention and holds #

conceived scenes in the book,"

throughout."

WANAMAKER'S BOOK NEWS SAYS:-"The largeness and wholesomeness of this book would make it acceptable; its author has, however, vivacity, directness, and she marshals her characters and presents her incidents skilfully. There are, too, some excellent and dramatically

THE ROCHESTER POST-EXPRESS SATS:-"The style is admirable, and there is a reserved force always evident that reassures the reader. 'White Sand' is superior to the majority of contemporary novels."

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